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family, who have long resided there. The special habitat of the species, the wooded crowns of several high hills along the Missouri River at this place. The fertile and sterile plants were growing together, the males by the hundred, the fertile plants rather scarce, therein differing from all the other broad-leaved species of this region, the sterile plants of which have never been seen.

This plant is distinct from all the broad-leaved species known to me to occur in this region, as shown by the following key:

Scales of the fertile involucre broad, with broad showy tips.
  Pappus-tips in male narrow, serrate. . . . *A. occidentalis.*
  Pappus-tips in male wide, crenate. . . . . *A. calophylla.*
Scales of the outer involucre narrow
Scales not showily scarious-tipped.
Scales few, subequal; pappus-tips in male subserrate . . . . *A. umbellata.*
Scales many, well-imbricated; pappus-tips in male crenate. . . . . *A. mesochora.*
Scales showily scarious-tipped, numerous, unequal, in several series; pappus-tips in male narrow, serrate. . . . . *A. ampla. . .*

NOTES ON HEMEROCALLIS.

BY N. M. GRIER.

The writer while comparing specimens of *Hemerocallis fulva* and *flava* during the past summer, was led to note peculiarities of these two species, which do not seem to be generally known to botanists. It will be convenient to introduce excerpts from our common manuals.

Gray's Manual.[1] Hemerocallis L. Day Lily.

". . . . Capsule at first rather fleshy, 3-angled, loculicidally 3-valved, with several black spherical seeds in each cell. . . ."

H. fulva—(Common D.). . . . Roadsides, escaped from gardens. Introduced from Europe.

Britton and Brown.[2]

". . . . Ovary oblong, 3-celled, ovules numerous in each cavity. . . ."

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[1] Gray's New Manual, 7th edition.

[2] Britton and Brown "Illustrated Flora of U. S. and Canada."

1. *H. fulva*—. . . . Found New Brunswick to Virginia to Tennessee. In meadows and by streams. Europe and Asia. Escaped from cultivation.

2. *H. flava*—yellow day lily, with yellow flowers, occasionally found near, old gardens, and on roadsides.

It will be noted from the above, that in Gray but one species of *Hemerocallis* is given—the more common one. Britton and Brown, however, add to this *flava* as well as other plants closely allied. Since it seems that neither *fulva* nor *flava* were the original type species of this genus, the writer has noted that at least within the geographical range to be mentioned, capsules, which one might infer to present, are wanting in *H. fulva*. Referring to Knuth,[1] this is found to be the normal condition in Europe. A paragraph from this work may be of interest.

"According to Sprengel's assertion, which Kerner confirms, the plant, (*Hemerocallis fulva*), never sets fruit here, so it is highly probable that in its original home in east Asia, it is pollinated by such insects as are not to be found in Europe. Maximowicz states that artificial pollination is also ineffective, the flowers do not produce mature seeds in Europe. Sprengel, who pollinated the flowers artificially with their own pollen, also obtained no fruits, etc." There then follows a description of the mechanism producing this condition. Mr. W. G. Gibson of Avalon, Pa., who is an experienced horticulturist, and who has observed this species well within the limits as described by Britton and Brown, reports that he has never seen the plant in fruiting condition. It is not improbable therefore that such a condition as above described prevails in the American form also. Granted that this is the case, descriptions of *H. fulva* as ordinarily given tend to be somewhat misleading in the respect discussed—an error which will be found to be present in many of the popular "Wild Flowers" books. *H. flava*, less known in this country and also self-sterile, is thus more typical of the genus. It is noted that in some 63 specimens of *H. flava* examined, the greatest number of seeds in any valve was 7, some of the valves being devoid of these, or containing a minimum number.

The writer is able to add *H. flava* to the flora of Pennsylvania Porter[2] not recording it. *H. fulva*, as an escape is distributed over the greater part of the upper Ohio Valley, growing principally upon earlier glacial deposits. *H. flava,* although as yet seen only in cultivation by the writer, may then be expected to be found at any time as an escape in the locality given. Dr. O. E. Jennings relates of collecting this species in Ohio, although it is not listed by Schaffner.[1]

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[1] "Knuth's Handbook of Flower Pollination." Trans. J. R. A. Davis, Vol. III., p. 462.

[2] "Flora of Pennsylvania."—Porter, C. H.

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COMPARATIVE MIGRATION OF OUR BIRDS IN AUTUMN.

BY BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

Between the earliest and latest date of the Cowbird there were 58 days, which would indicate that either the writer missed the date in one year by a very wide mark or that the Cowbird can be very irregular in its time of migrating. The date for 1911 was 23 days earlier than in 1912 and 28 days earlier than in 1913. The two regular dates were in October, which is likely the usual time of migrating.

In 1909 the Red-winged Blackbird was observed last on August 26 and in 1911 no record was made for autumn. These facts show that the species is exceedingly rare at this season of the year, and will be found only by a fortunate observer. The two dates in November for 1912 and 1913, which are two weeks apart, gives us the probable time of departure as well as the difference of one year from another.

The Hermit Thrush was very regular in its arrival from the

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[1] "Catalogue of Ohio Vascular Plants." Schaffner, J. H. Ohio State University Bulletin, Vol. 28, No. 224.

Linnaeus. (Species Plantarum, 1753, p. 324). admitted the now recognized species *H. flava,* (*flavus*), and *H. fulva,* (*fulvus*), as varieties of *H. Lilio Asphodelus* both forming a composite type species for the genus. Dr. J. A. Nieuwland has pointed out, (AMERICAN MIDLAND NATURALIST, Vol. II., p. 106), and also in a recent letter to the writer, that an interpretation of Linnaeus consistent with the rules of Rochester and Vienna, makes the form recognized as *H. flava* the type of the genus, as it was by examination of Pre-Linnaean authors. It is evident from the above therefore, that the valid name according to the nomenclature of *H. flava,* is really *H. Lilio Asphodelus.*